

WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 3, 1953**Column One**
by
David Courtney

U.S. Aid to M.E. States Hinges on Cooperation

THEY talk of a new Elizabethan age; and to be sure, high adventure has already enriched the second Elizabeth's reign. There was the spirit of Drake and Frobisher and a score of now legendary subjects of the Tudor Queen Bess in the news that came on the eve of coronation by runner from the Everest Base Camp on Khumbu Glacier to Kathmandu and by cable from there to "The Times" of London and by a special issue of that remarkable newspaper delivered to the royal crowds in the streets of London as they held in patient humour their positions against the splendours of the next day. A cold wind blew in London's streets; but the people were enchanted by the tale from Kathmandu as once, under another Elizabeth, their forbears had been enchanted by tales of daring from the Spanish Main.

THE last of the conspicuous physical hazards of this earth to challenge the courage and endurance of mortals had been overcome. In the name of the second Queen Elizabeth, a great deal had been done, not of war or bloodshed, or of statecraft or commerce, but of adventure that was its own reward, like a finished poem; and in the telling of which is the stimulus to set men's blood tingling. On the summit of Everest, 20,000 feet up, the air thin and sharp as a rapier, winds monstrously clawing the mountain's "plume" as it rose against the Tibetan skies, the New Zealander Hillary and his Sherpa companion raised the flag of Britain and Nepal. For the first time, man had stood upon the crest of Everest. It must have been for the two climbers a magnificent moment; one of those moments given to men who dare bravely, and with a visionary's intensity, the unknown, and make it known.

WHY should men risk their lives to break the loneliness of a mountain-top and raise their sovereign's flag where no man can serve it except in his dreams? The answer to that would be the answer to the question why man, since the beginning, have sought through peril to know what they did not know before and to experience what no man has experienced before. If the worth of the conquest of Everest is not to be measured by the standards of territorial empire, of new markets, or of rich ore, perhaps it can be measured in yet richer terms, deriving from the courage of men whose questing spirit, rather than the deeds they accomplish, fire other men to selfless adventure. It was a happy omen that gave to the Queen Elizabeth and to her people as they awaited her crowning, the news from a far-off mountain-peak of the Himalayas.

GOVERNMENT'S summit had decided the intrepidity of ten previous expeditions, eight of them British and two of them Swiss. From the knowledge gained in those failures the success of Colonel Hunt's band of thirteen British climbers supported by twenty Sherpa mountaineers and a large body of carriers, is due in big part.

The expedition greatly benefited from the experience of the Swiss climbers of last Summer at the west face of Lhote, that notorious and crucial obstacle of tangled evasions and tottering ice cliffs across which a path had to be laid (and constantly rediscovers among fresh snowfalls that made the going a tedious and deadly business) to the advanced base from which the final assault had to be made. The expedition employed two kinds of oxygen equipment, one in which the climber breathed only through cylinders and one, the open circuit, which permitted the breathing of a certain amount of fresh air. It is not yet certain whether the closed or the open circuit was used for the triumphant ascent; but the experiments with both should add to the knowledge of what human beings, suitably equipped, can endure at such altitude, and when dependent for movement on their own limbs.

ORDINARY men, relying mainly on their own devices and stout-heartedness, can still do great deeds of adventure without the need of rich reward or the insulating passion of the battlefield. To the mountaineer, perhaps, the reward and the passion are something only the mountaineer can know; and Hillary's secret may be, indeed, his exclusively with Everest. Even then, we who look from sea-level to the plumes of snow against the sides of Tibet, will feel proud of our kind.

Hannibal, Sam &

Sovereign Hails British Conquest Of Mt. Everest

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UPI). — Secretary of State Dulles today gave the House Foreign Affairs Committee a strong indication that future U.S. economic aid to the Middle East will be conditioned by the amount of cooperation among the nations of that area.

Dulles Well-Meaning But Unsure of Course

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Dulles' radio-TV report last night was clearly that of a well-meaning person who has heard many conflicting opinions, wants to be friends with everybody and is puzzled as to what to do.

It gives no indication how America may help solve the immediate problems of the area: peace between Israel and the Arab countries, MEDO which he virtually gave up for the time being and the most pressing problem of all, the Suez.

The refugee problem, he said, can be ameliorated by irrigation projects, but eliminating this cancer depends on a political settlement and the only positive statement on reaching peace is that it is primarily the responsibility of the parties concerned, which is Israel's viewpoint.

His suggestion for a token re-settlement of the refugees in Israel must be read together with his recognition of Israel's security problem, including the present economic warfare and that the "Arabs may try to push them in the sea."

Stress on the religious interests involved in Jerusalem as overriding political interests is not too surprising from a man of Mr. Dulles' church connections.

While it sounds dangerous to Israel's immutable attachment to Jerusalem, it actually makes no territorial claims. Israel has always maintained that Christianity's religious interest in Jerusalem can and should be satisfied.

It is clear that the State Department would like some concessions from Israel in offering a peace settlement, although Mr. Dulles suggested concessions from both sides. Who wants something has to pay.

Sec'y Dulles Overlooks Realities Of Middle East Relations

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

HAKIRYA, Tuesday.—Mr. Dulles' radio address of Monday night must be regarded as of considerable importance; if it does not necessarily, in every respect, foreshadow American policy, it at least gives a clue to the lines along which the man responsible for it is thinking. The picture is not altogether reassuring, though it is put together with such diplomatic skill that the meaning is not lost.

Knesset Debate On Religious Courts

POST Knesset Correspondent

Would the State of Israel accept civil marriage? Or would the Rabbinate liberalize its rules to permit mixed marriages and abolish offensive rites in some cases of divorce? These questions were raised from various quarters in the debate on the jurisdiction of the Religious Courts in matters of marriage and divorce in the Knesset yesterday.

The Bill was intended to provide legal status for 80% of the Jewish inhabitants of the country, who, (according to Mr. L. Harari, Progressive), not having registered in the Knesset Law files, cannot obtain legal recognition of their matrimony or divorce.

The debate turned out to be a challenge between those asking for civil marriage and those who think a Jewish State cannot encourage matrimony on a non-religious basis.

Mr. D. Bar-Rivai (Mapai) said that he could not conceive a law which would automatically bar any union between a Jew and a non-Jew. Mrs. Hannah Landau (Independent Le'Ahdut Ha'avodah) reasoned as follows:

since it was impossible to induce the Rabbinate to change their rules, civil marriage should be built up by their country.

When he says that funds could well be spent on a co-ordinated use of the rivers which run through the Arab countries and Israel, he is echoing what has always been the conviction and the earnest wish of Israel. But to say that the Yarmuk "could perhaps be diverted so as to turn some of this vast desert valley into fertile land" is to run counter to the principle of coordinated use. The Yarmuk scheme is a one-sided project, conceived by Syria and Jordan and planned without regard for the interests of Israel.

Mr. L. Harari (Progressive), who was trembling with emotion when he said that only because of its adherence to the Law of Moses did the Jewish People retain its identity through the ages. Without a Jewish religion, there would have been no Jewish state.

Mr. M. Ussishkin (HaPoel Hamizrahi) more logically mused, admitted that the Bill was only a framework within which peoples of good will could work together for the common mood of increased State consciousness.

It is not surprising that Mr. Dulles has concluded that MEDO is "a future rather than an immediate possibility." He could hardly have come to any other conclusion. If it is true that the leaders of Iraq, for example, told him that their country was incapable of dealing with the situation in the Dispersed Courts area in the Dispersion. "Something has changed in that prospect," he recalled.

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ELIZABETH II CROWNED QUEEN

Rain Fails to Dampen High Ardour of Coronation Crowd

By Kenneth Harris, by Cable to The Jerusalem Post

CORONATION ROUTE, LONDON, Tuesday.—Right on time, at 9:15 this morning, the first of the coronation processions to Westminster Abbey left Buckingham Palace courtyard and drove up the Mall under the great decorative arches topped with crowns. It was that of the Colonial rulers, led by the Queen of Tonga's massive figure in an open landau, who waved and beamed at the cheering crowds.

Five minutes later, the Commonwealth Premiers came by, and a tremendous cheer went up as the chubby and somewhat roguish-looking face of Sir Winston Churchill appeared at the window of his coach.

On their descent they will find awaiting them "warmest congratulations" from Queen Elizabeth, who dispatched a cable to the climbers prior to leaving Buckingham Palace for Westminster Abbey.

On May 28, 1952, exactly one year and one day before the peak was conquered, Tensing with Raymond Lambert, climbed to 28,216 feet on the first Swiss expedition. Unlike most Sherpas, who regard Everest expeditions as white man's folly, Tensing's chief ambition was to scale the mountain. He succeeded on his eighth try.

It was Hillary's fourth crack at Everest. A bee-keeper by profession, he received his early training in the mountains of New Zealand's South Island.

FRENCH FIVE BREAKS ISRAEL WINNING STREAK

MOSCOW, Tuesday (AP).—Israel's winning streak in the international basketball competition came to an end today when she was defeated by France 62-45.

The U.S.S.R. remained the only undefeated team in the tournament when it swamped Egypt, 66-27. Czechoslovakia edged Hungary 44-39 and Yugoslavia nosed out Italy, 48-45. Israel is to play the Soviet Union today and Hungary tomorrow.

Little Jacques Desseigne left his sick-bed today to lead France to victory, putting on his uniform and performing basket shooting in the champion-ship.

Entering the game late in the first period, he quickly dropped a shot through the basket, but it was in the second period that Jacques really got hot. In just over 10 minutes, he scored four times against no defeats, he methodically rolled up a personal score of 21 points while the crowd roared approval.

The French, three victories against two defeats, the score might have been a lot higher but France continued its way of scoring from free throws, failing to convert 16 today.

MACCensures Jordan For Three Attacks

Jordan violated the Armistice Agreement on May 25 when armed forces from that country crossed the border and attacked three Israeli villages, an emergency session of the Interim Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission decided yesterday. General Bennett L. de Ridder presided. Israel was censured for one violation.

The villages are Bet Nabala, Bet Arif and Bet Arif Bet, all near Lydda. One woman was killed, and three other women, one man, and three children were wounded in these attacks.

The Commission adopted six motions of censure against Jordan, and called upon the Jordan authorities to prevent the repetition of acts of aggression of this type in the future. The meeting was called to discuss the three Israel complaints and one Jordan complaint which alleged that Israelis had attacked Sa'dieh village, between Beersheba and Hebron. On the latter complaint, the Commission adopted a decision against Israel, and called upon her to refrain from such acts in future.

The decision was taken after the Committee had been informed that the State Education Bill would be passed shortly, that interim instructions would be issued by the Minister of Education barring all flags and anthems other than the national of State schools, and that a statement would be made in the State of the Land, Sea and Air Forces of the Diamond Corps, the Chief of the Land, Sea and Air Forces, the Inspector General, the Comptroller, and senior officials of Government Ministries, the Mayor of towns throughout Israel.

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Social & Personal

The President and a representative of the Embassy of Italy, Signor Luigi Rinaldi, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of the Italian Republic. In the Hall of the Hebrew University, Mr. E. Zampetti, held a reception aboard the ship. Among the guests were the District Representatives of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. H. Moritz, the Director of National Service, Mr. G. Cuculari, and the clergy.

The Israel delegation to the conference of the International Labour Organization which opens in Geneva today, left by Swissair for Switzerland yesterday. They are: Mr. Zvi Barzani, General Secretary of the Ministry of Labour, Mr. H. Moritz, the Director of Manufacturers' Association, Mr. H. Bar-David and Mr. Z. Barzani, by Mr. S. Shatz, Director of the ILO executive. The conference is to be attended by representatives of 65 countries.

Mr. Paul Singer, Vice-President of the Palestine Economic Corp., has left Tel Aviv for Geneva on corporation business.

Mr. K. Ferguson, a director of the Israeli Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd., has returned from a trip of a Knightbridge from Queen's Club.

Mr. Albert Lowenthal of the Mutual Insurance Co. left for Switzerland yesterday.

Prof. Yehuda Leibowitz will speak on "The Infility of the Universe in the History of Scientific Thought" under the auspices of the Society for the History of Medicine and Natural Sciences at 8 o'clock tonight in the Ratisbonne Building (Room 2).

The Elyakim Klausner Prize in Hebrew Literature and Jewish History for 1952-53 will be awarded at 8 p.m. tonight at the Terra Sancta Building. Prof. Dr. Yosef Joseph Klausner will speak on "The Jewish Woman in the Period of the Second Temple." The public is invited.

At tomorrow's luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Tel Aviv, Mr. J. T. Tiller will speak on "Production Problems in Israel".

Dr. G. Ilany (Fleigenson) will speak on "The Food Industry in Israel" at today's luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club at 11.30 p.m. in the King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

YOUR friends and relatives read this paper — let them know your social and family news through The Jerusalem POST.

Yugoslav Delegation Leaves

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday (ITIM). — "I hope the reciprocal visits of our military delegations will help strengthen relations between the two countries," Lt. General M. Apostolski, who led the Yugoslav military delegation which ended its visit today, said here before returning to Europe. The delegation had spent a week in Israel as the guests of the Israeli Defence Forces.

The General said that they had been most impressed by their tour during which they had inspected military installations and had viewed civilian development work "from Safad to Eilat." They had been especially impressed by the training of "courageous fighter pilots" at an Air Force training base.

Each visitor received an album of pictures of Israel, a gift from the Army. They were seen off by Aluf Y. Avidar, on behalf of the Chief of Staff; the Yugoslav Minister to Israel, Dr. Dusan Bratic, and Mrs. L. Kadar, of the Foreign Ministry.

4% DIVIDEND ON BARCLAYS BANK STOCK

The Board of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have declared interim dividends of 4% actual on "A" Stock and "B" Shares, less income tax, in each case at the standard rate 9 shillings in the Pound, payable on June 19.

(Communicated)

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES
JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 28 David Yellin, 2735; Rehavia, 15 Aza, 3862; TEL AVIV: Kohler, 22 Allenby, 2200; Grosberg, 22 King George, 3244; Alvia, 22 Nahalat, 6220; Bracha, 240; Disengoff, 4267; Ha-Shivat, Nahalat, 24; ZAFRA: Vered, 24; Meir, 24; TEL AVIV: 6078 RAMAT GAN, April, 190; Hamodim, 21; GIVATAYIM: Noga, opp. Fire Brigade.

HAIFA: Moshava, 50 Masada, 207; Hazit, 19; Allenby, 2187; MOTENIK, 7205.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 18 Ben-Zvi; Dr. N. Shabtai, 18 Ben-Zvi; Dr. D. Shabtai, 18 Ben-Zvi; Dr. H. Haimer, 16 Yavne.

ON THE AIR

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Hafra 20 FIRST PROGRAMME: 8.30 a.m. 8.30-8.45 a.m. 8.50-9.00 a.m. Arabic Programme (including News); 8 a.m. 8.15 and 8.30 p.m.

8.30 a.m. Service; 8.30 English; 8.30-8.45 a.m. Arabic; 8.45-9.00 a.m. (R.) 7.45 Oriental Music (R.). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R.). 12.30 Bedouin Music (R.). 1.45 Programmes for Children; 2.00 Arabic Music (R.). 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Stories (R.). 4.30 Variety (R.). 5.30 The Choir of the Mirrach Tannayot Seminary; 5.45 Children's Show; 5.50 Melodies (R.). 7.30 Children's Show; 7.45 Oriental Music (R.). 8.30 Close Down.

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MR. Dulles and Mr. Siassen have returned to Washington and given President Eisenhower and the American public their views of the AND desired pattern of our United States policy in the Middle East. Extraordinarily little time appears to have been lost in drawing definite conclusions from the impressions gained during the tour; in a radio address to the American people Mr. Dulles has conveyed a fairly concrete outline of the proposed new policy of the U.S. in regard to the main issues with which he was confronted in these parts.

The problem as traced by Mr. Dulles is in three-fold import: It is, first, to promote peace, political independence and economic and social progress in this vast and diversified area. It is, secondly, to ensure the collective and effective defense of the Middle East against attack from outside. It is, finally, to help bring about a gradual withdrawal of Western military forces from key positions in the area without this involving any breach in the ranks of the Western Powers and any weakening of regional defense as a whole. It is clearly a problem that defies any short-cut solutions, for the three issues are closely interlocked. Without peace and normal relations between the Middle East nations adequate regional defense is not easily conceivable.

Peace, then, is a basic requirement of the area. Its conclusion is, as the American Secretary of State declared, an object which Washington should promote by every appropriate means. But to achieve that end it is of primary importance that the realities of the situation be faced and that the desire to understand the psychological approach of all sides is not carried to the lengths of accepting propaganda slogans as equivalents of objective truth. The American Secretary of State can surely be under no illusion, after the personal impressions he has formed of the people of Israel and the outlook of its leaders, as to what measure of truth attaches to the Arab insinuations of Israel's "aggressive expansion." Mr. Dulles makes the point that the Prime Minister and other Israeli officials with whom he had come in contact had asserted "convincingly" their desire to live at peace with the Arab nations.

Is there a comparable urge on the part of the Arabs to seek peace with Israel? They have consistently refused to meet Israel for peace discussions and they are giving vent to their hostility to the new State by a ceaseless war of propaganda, by constant threats of an impending "second round," by economic boycotts, by diplomatic aggression and by a guerrilla war which has of late assumed most disturbing dimensions. Having regard to the indisputable fact that in numbers and resources the Arab States command vastly superior strength, Israel's fears of a renewed Arab aggression are more substantial and better founded than the Arab bogey of an "expansionist Zionism." It would hardly be conducive to the pacifying aim which Mr. Dulles has in view if his friendly words were to be interpreted as endorsement of this crudely phrased of Arab propaganda.

A cavet must equally be entered against some of the inferences which may well be drawn from the statements in the address relating to the defense of this region. It is true that many Arab States pay little heed to the threat from Soviet Communism, but the reason for this is not to be found in their being engrossed in quarrels with Israel and some of the Western Powers, but in that they are indifferent to the dangers to human liberty which are bound up with the progress of Communist totalitarianism. Their detachment from the cause of the defense of the moral values on which modern civilization rests would be equally marked. If there were no Israel and no State of Canaan, there should be no illusion on this point among those who plan the defense of the Middle East. In these circumstances, to base any overall security association on the Arab League in its present form and inspiration and to supply it with arms on the complacent assumption that these will be used for common defense and not for expansionist ends is surely to build on sand.

PURGES CONTINUE IN POLAND AND GERMANY Satellites Lag Behind Moscow

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL
This is the first of three articles on developments in the East European Soviet satellite States since the death of Stalin.

BERLIN.—The release by the Czechoslovak Government of Mr. William Oatis, the American journalist imprisoned on espionage charges, and the new agreements on Danubian shipping concluded by Hungary with Austria and by Rumania with Yugoslavia are the first indications that the new Russian policy of detente is also beginning to be applied by Russia's European satellites.

Yet the remarkable thing is how much the political, social and propagandist lines of the satellites have so far diverged from the trend of Soviet developments in the first two months after Stalin's death. On the whole, the satellite Communists have continued far more rigidly in the well-worn groove of the Stalinist pattern than their Russian masters.

For the purposes of a comparison, the post-Stalinist changes in Rumania may be summarized in five main points:

1. The personal cult of unified party leadership, repeated by the satellites, is now explicitly responsible, which means in practice uncontrollable by a team of provisionally equal controllers of various ministries in power.

2. End of the purge hysteria, with a limited counter-gauge of those directly responsible for it and an open admission of the need for a new emphasis on citizens' rights and a large-scale amnesty for minor offenses.

3. There are at least the gestures of a temporary relaxation of economic pressure on the masses, with much talk of the need for a "new economic offensive."

4. The new language in foreign policy, the expressed readiness to conclude international agreements with all Powers, including the United States, the gestures of international courtesy towards individuals and the real concessions in foreign armistice negotiations at Panmunjom.

5. The deliberate soft-pedaling of Greater German nationalism and of anti-Semitic campaign directed against minorities that used to go with it, the emphasis on brotherly relations both with the People's Democracies and the satellites inside the Soviet Union in the spirit of "proletarian internationalism," the greater publicity given to non-Russian Communists and the efforts to control the abrupt ending of the political campaign of anti-Semitism and the rehabilitation of the victims of false charges of Jewish, Georgian and Ukrainian nationalism.

Leader Cult

Until the first few peace gestures referred to above, there had been no parallel at all to these developments in the satellite States — except for the end of the public anti-Semitic campaign. In the satellite States, the Stalin cult, though slightly toned

MUSICAL DIARY

BENNO Schneider's piano recital at the YMCA on Saturday showed that this artist is most thoroughly at home with Slav music; his was a dynamic performance of Prokofiev's Diabolical Suggestions (op. 4, No. 4) and the highly popular March (op. 33). Schneider's rendering of the majestic Chopin Sonata in B flat major (op. 35) was decidedly impressive, except for the unique prelude, which lacked the will of the wisp element.

Arie Zemanski is a good-humoured accompanist with a light touch and never tried to emphasize the piano at the expense of the soloists. *M.K.*

In Tel Aviv

THE fourth subscription concert of the Tel Aviv Collegium Musicum at Bet Hamore Hall on Sunday offered a carefully selected programme far removed from the well-trodden paths of musical entertainment. The first part of the evening dedicated to the Baron Emanuel O' Astorga's "Stabat Mater" for solo strings, and continuo text (translated by Ephraim Dror). This is the only work of the period of Bach and Handel which is still occasionally performed at services during Passion week. Although conventional it is pleasant to listen to and the solo and chord sequences are of a lively variety. The standard of performance was good and this time the soloists (Annette Joel-Brun, Alisa Lustig, and Meirah Halpern and Zohar) outshone the chorus. Eytan Lustig conducted, and Eldad Neumark played the continuo. A string quartet composed of Moshe Markovitzky, Segal

Benefit Recital

NAOMI Pinkus (Soprano), Dr. Mark Rossin (Cello) and Arie Zemanski (Piano) gave a recital at the YMCA on Mon-



Mr. William Oatis, the United States journalist who was released after 22 months in a Czech jail for alleged spying, returns to the United States and is reunited with his wife. Express Photo.

down, has not been reduced to anything like the same extent as in Russia. The cult of their local Communist leaders — Ralin, Bierut, Ulbricht, Gheorghiu-Dej — continues undiminished, though there seems to be some attempt to stress collective responsibility in Czechoslovakia, which has also lost its former leader, President Gottwald, and in Bulgaria as well.

Purge Continues
The international purge that was in progress at the time of Stalin's death has continued in those countries where it had not been completed by then — notably in Poland and Eastern Germany. A speech made by the Polish Security Minister Radkiewicz to a meeting of the Party central committee at the end of March and published in the Polish Communist monthly in April announced the arrest of General Komar, a former chief of military intelligence and later quartermaster-general, as an accomplice in the "treason" of the "right wing nationalistic group" of former Deputy War Minister General Marian Psychalski. Though it is probable that Komar was arrested in January, the announcement clearly shows the intention to try him together with the survivors of the long imprisoned groups of the Party's former general-secretary, Wacław Gomułka; the fact that Gomułka's name is no longer mentioned may mean that this veteran of the Polish Communist underground may already dead.

In Eastern Germany, Franz Dulius, the former head of the Party's cadres department, i.e. of its personnel policy, has now been removed from his post. The announcement of the leadership's security and investigation against him continues. Dulius, a former political commissar of the International Brigade in Spain, is now the Party line.

Changing Names
The only aspect of the purges which seems to have been discontinued is the specifically Jewish one, which only came to the surface last November with the Slansky trial in Prague and reached its climax in the indictment against the Kremlin doctors, despite the fact that Slansky's brother and the former Czech Minister to Israel, Dr. Goldstuecker, were sentenced to life imprisonment last week.

In Rumania, the former Finance Minister, Vasile Luca, is still kept in prison and referred to as a criminal, but Anna Pauker, the former Foreign Minister, is no longer mentioned; she has never been arrested and charged with crimes, only politically attacked and banished to a forced residence from which she has not as far emerged.

White a few months ago Polish Jews who had fled Poland to the west during the war were called upon to register with the authorities and to change their names to those of a non-Jewish identity. Only 10 Jews have been encouraged to legalize the change and to change their names if they have not done so — terrible penalties threatened those of Jewish origin who did not do so.

OWNS

Benyamin and Warshawski also participated.

The highlights of the evening were a few madrigals, those vocal a-cappella compositions for two or more voices which originated in the Renaissance era and represented intimate chamber music at social gatherings in Italy, the Netherlands, France and England.

The soloists interpreted the smaller works with much refinement and understanding. In the last piece on the programme, Cimarosa's oboe concerto, Eliyahu Thorner displayed his outstanding artistry.

Albert Spalding

M. ALBERT Spalding, one of the few American violinists to have won international recognition, died suddenly at his home in New York last week at the age of 64.

His father and uncle were partners in the sporting goods firm of that name, but his mother maintained a music salon in Florence for many years and the son, who was born in Chicago on August 15, 1888, and who asked for a violin when he was seven — and merely received a toy instrument — emerged from the Bologna Conservatory at the age of 14, the youngest graduate to have done so, it is said, since Mozart. After further study in Paris under Lefort he made his formal debut at the Theatre Nouveau in Paris in 1905 and attracted much attention that season by appearing in a benefit programme with Mme. Patti.

He published compositions include a string quartet, some sonatas and many pieces of vocal and piano. In 1945 he published a rare volume of memoirs entitled *Rise to Fame*. He retired from the concert platform three years ago and subsequently produced a series called *A Fiddle, a Sword and a Lady*.

Porgy' Recording

The first performances of a Columbia recording of the complete opera "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin (1935) presented in the pleasant gardens of the Touring Club of Manchester were, in his own words, "overwhelmingly successful." In his introduction and explanation, Mr. John Rhodes, the U.S. Vice-Counsel, not only recommended the recording to musicologists but also unfolded the background story with real devotion. Mr. Rhodes stressed the influence of Gershwin, Horowitz and Arnold Schoenberg, particularly the latter's use of the Sprech-stimme, which is used instead of recitative. Gershwin creates a folk opera with the verve of Moussecuks. Boris Godunov, where the real hero is the people and the chorus represents the south of the world.

This recording was conducted by Lehman Engel. Porgy is sung by Lawrence Winters; Bess by Dorothy Williams; Clara by June McEvoy. Soloists by Irving Washington and Sporting Lila by Avera Long.

Musical Diary

MISS Pinkus has a strong velvety voice and sang songs by composers as varied as Stradella, Gelbrun, Rappaport as well as aria by Puccini and Verdi.

It is good to learn that an artist of Dr. Roszak's calibre has come to settle here; he interpreted Handel with sensitivity and Jaquin Fin's Spanish Dances with lively spirit.

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humoured accompanist with a light touch and never tried to emphasize the piano at the expense of the soloists.

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nement and understanding.

In the last piece on the pro-

gramme, Cimarosa's oboe con-

certo, the soloists

and the accompanist

combined to produce a

most delightful effect.

The work is being put in hand

and we trust that by July or

August approximately the Shikun

will be connected to the

network.

Your, etc.

The Palestine Electric

Corporation Ltd.

May 22.

Israel's Flag on the Atlantic

By ROBERT GARY
NEW YORK.

THE first Haifa-New York run of the a.s. Jerusalem, flagship of the Israeli merchant marine, may not have been a financial success, but it proved to the point where it is in a position to give the old established lines real competition.

In the world-wide race for "hard currency," various countries continue to encourage the growth of their shipping companies and have established their own brand of service and individual routes. The English Cunard Line has come to attract travelers by the "Queen of the Mediterranean" while the French Line stresses its "traditional culture." Shalom has apparently decided that its most profitable route lies in the Mediterranean with occasional trips to the U.S.A., and that in addition to good food and service, a leading attraction must be the preservation of a limited amount of Jewish and Israeli customs on board ship. The wisdom of this decision was evident during the a.s. Jerusalem's first trip to the U.S. under the Israel flag, which crew members quickly termed the 40-year-old veteran's "old-maiden voyage."

Spanish Port

Those remaining passengers expressed sharp disappointment at being unable to land at Cannes for a few hours. The official explanation was that the French authorities made "certain difficulties" and that there was not sufficient time.

Passenger pointed out, however, that they had been told that they would be able to land at Cannes and that the ship would be in the harbor for several days.

At Cannes more than 200 passengers disembarked, including a number of returning Americans. Three of these were very well-established garage owners from Jerusalem, Petach Tikva and Hadera.

When asked why they were not continuing with the Jews, which had given an excellent welcome, the passengers replied: "We have more money to spend."

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